

March 24, 2006



PO Box 4333 Houston, TX 77210-4333 11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 100 Houston, TX 77046-1173 713 626 1919

A I M Advisors, Inc.

811-7750 ranch 18

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL/RRR

Securities and Exchange Commission 450 Fifth Street Washington, D.C. 20549

Filing Pursuant to Section 33 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 by A I M Management Group Re: Inc., A I M Investment Services, Inc., A I M Advisors, Inc. (1940 Act Registration No. 801-12313), INVESCO Funds Group, Inc., and the following persons:

THOMSON

FINANCIAL

Robert H. Graham

Mark H. Williamson

Frank S. Bayley

Bruce L. Crockett

Albert R. Dowden

Edward K. Dunn, Jr.

Jack M. Fields

Carl Frischling

Prema Mathai-Davis

Lewis F. Pennock

Ruth H. Quigley

Louis S. Sklar

AIM Aggressive Growth Fund

AIM Asia Pacific Growth Fund

AIM Balanced Fund

AIM Basic Value Fund

AIM Blue Chip Fund

AIM Capital Development Fund

AIM Charter Fund

AIM Constellation Fund

AIM Dent Demographic Trends Fund

AIM Developing Markets Fund

AIM Diversified Dividend Fund

AIM Emerging Growth Fund

AIM European Growth Fund

AIM European Small Company Fund

AIM Floating Rate Fund

AIM Aggressive Growth Fund

AIM Global Equity Fund

AIM Global Growth Fund

AIM Global Healthcare Fund

AIM Global Value Fund

AIM High Income Municipal Fund

AIM High Yield Fund

AIM Income Fund

AIM Intermediate Government Fund

AIM International Emerging Growth Fund

AIM International Growth Fund

AIM Large Cap Basic Value Fund

AIM Large Cap Growth Fund

AIM Libra Fund

AIM Limited Maturity Treasury Fund

AIM Mid Cap Basic Value Fund

AIM Mid Cap Core Equity Fund

AIM Mid Cap Growth Fund

AIM Municipal Bond Fund

AIM Opportunities I Fund

AIM Opportunities II Fund

AIM Opportunities III Fund

AIM Premier Equity Fund

AIM Real Estate Fund

AIM Select Equity Fund

AIM Short Term Bond Fund

AIM Small Cap Equity Fund

AIM Small Cap Growth Fund

AIM Tax-Free Intermediate Fund

AIM Total Return Bond Fund

AIM Trimark Endeavor Fund

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AIM Trimark Fund

AIM Trimark Small Companies Fund

AIM Weingarten Fund

INVESCO Advantage Health

Sciences Fund

INVESCO Core Equity Fund

INVESCO Dynamics Fund

INVESCO Energy Fund

INVESCO Financial Services Fund

INVESCO Gold & Precious Metals Fund

INVESCO Health Sciences Fund

INVESCO International Core Equity Fund

INVESCO Leisure Fund

INVESCO Mid-Cap Growth Fund

INVESCO Multi-Sector Fund

INVESCO S&P 500 Index Fund

INVESCO Small Company Growth Fund

INVESCO Technology Fund

INVESCO Total Return Fund

INVESCO Utilities Fund

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to Section 33 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, we hereby file on behalf of AIM Management Group Inc., A I M Investment Services, Inc., A I M Advisors, Inc. (1940 Act Registration No. 801-12313), INVESCO Funds Group, Inc., and the following persons, a copy of Motion For Leave to Submit Supplemental Authority in Support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motions to Dismiss in Richard T. Boyce v. A I M Management Group, Inc., et al.

Robert H. Graham

Mark H. Williamson

Frank S. Bayley

Bruce L. Crockett

Albert R. Dowden

Edward K. Dunn, Jr.

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AIM Aggressive Growth Fund

AIM Global Equity Fund

AIM Global Growth Fund

AIM Global Healthcare Fund

AIM Global Value Fund

AIM High Income Municipal Fund

AIM High Yield Fund

AIM Income Fund

AIM Intermediate Government Fund

AIM International Emerging Growth Fund

AIM International Growth Fund

AIM Large Cap Basic Value Fund

AIM Large Cap Growth Fund

AIM Libra Fund

AIM Limited Maturity Treasury Fund

AIM Mid Cap Basic Value Fund

AIM Mid Cap Core Equity Fund

AIM Mid Cap Growth Fund

AIM Municipal Bond Fund

AIM Opportunities I Fund

AIM Opportunities II Fund

AIM Opportunities III Fund

AIM Premier Equity Fund

AIM Real Estate Fund

AIM Select Equity Fund

AIM Short Term Bond Fund

AIM Small Cap Equity Fund

AIM Small Cap Growth Fund
AIM Tax-Free Intermediate Fund
AIM Total Return Bond Fund
AIM Trimark Endeavor Fund
AIM Trimark Fund
AIM Trimark Small Companies Fund
AIM Weingarten Fund
INVESCO Advantage Health
Sciences Fund
INVESCO Core Equity Fund
INVESCO Dynamics Fund
INVESCO Energy Fund
INVESCO Financial Services Fund

INVESCO Gold & Precious Metals Fund INVESCO Health Sciences Fund INVESCO International Core Equity Fund INVESCO Leisure Fund INVESCO Mid-Cap Growth Fund INVESCO Multi-Sector Fund INVESCO S&P 500 Index Fund INVESCO Small Company Growth Fund INVESCO Technology Fund INVESCO Total Return Fund INVESCO Utilities Fund

Sincerely,

Stephen R. Rimes
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Robert B. Pike, SEC – Fort Worth Mr. James H. Perry, SEC – Fort Worth

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

RICHARD TIM BOYCE, Individually And On Behalf Of All Others Similarly Situated, Civil Action No. 04cv2587 (Consolidated)

Plaintiff.

Judge Keith P. Ellison

VS.

AIM MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO SUBMIT SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS TO DISMISS

Plaintiffs respectfully move this Court for leave to submit the recent decision of In re Oppenhetmer Funds Fees Litigation, No. 04-7022, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9882 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 10, 2006) ("Oppenhetmer") (attached as Exhibit A) which further supports Plaintiffs' claim under Section 36(b) of the Investment Company Act ("Section 36(b)"). In Oppenheimer, a case with a theory of recovery under Section 36(b) similar to this case, Judge Rakoff sustained the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claim against the investment advisors. In so ruling, Judge Rakoff acknowledged that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require only notice pleading to survive dismissal when he held that that the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) allegations met the "minimal pleading requirements of Rule 8(a)," Id. at 7.

In this case, Defendants have submitted authority from the Southern District of New York to argue that Plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claim should not be sustained. See In re Goldman Sachs Mut. Funds Fee Littg., No. 04-2567, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1542 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 17, 2006); In re Eaton Vance Mut. Funds Fee Littg., 403 F. Supp. 2d 310 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (decision on reconsideration); In re Davis Selected Mut. Funds Litig., No. 04-4186, 2005 U.S. Dist.

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LEXIS 23203 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 11, 2005); In re Eaton Vance Mut. Funds Fee Littg., 380 F. Supp. 2d 222 (S.D.N.Y. 2005)(motion to dismiss). Judge Rakoff, however, sustained the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claims despite the fact that these other Southern District of New York Judges had dismissed Section 36(b) claims based on similar theories. In sustaining the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claims, Judge Rakoff chose to consider the factual allegations underlying the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claim independently of these other opinions.

While Judge Rakoff also dismissed the balance of the plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs disagree with these other rulings for the same reasons as explained in Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motions to Dismiss and submissions of supplemental authority.

While Judge Rakoff also dismissed the balance of the plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs disagree with these other rulings for the same reasons as explained in Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motions to Dismiss.

Dated: March 23, 2006

In another mutual funds excessive fee case in the Southern District of New York, Judge Kram agreed with the plaintiffs' theory of recovery by initially upholding the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claim. In re AllianceBernstein Mut. Fund Excessive Fee Litig., No. 04-4885, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24263 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 19, 2005). Although Judge Kram later reversed her ruling and dismissed the plaintiffs' Section 36(b) claims, she did not disagree with the plaintiffs' theory of recovery but rather held that the plaintiffs had not pled facts within the correct time period. See In re AllianceBernstein Mut. Fund Excessive Fee Litig., No. 04-4885, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 939 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 11, 2006). In light of this ruling, the plaintiffs in that case submitted a motion for leave to amend their complaint which is currently pending before Judge Kram.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P.

s/Carolyn P. Courville
Carolyn P. Courville
Texas State Bar No. 24007042
S.D. Admissions No. 22958
Stephen D. Susman
Texas State Bar No. 19521000
S.D. Admissions No. 03257
1000 Louisiana, Suite 5100
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone (713) 651-9366
Facsimile (713) 654-6666
E-mail ssusman@susmangodfrey.com

Attorney-In-Charge for Plaintiffs

OF COUNSEL:
Carolyn P. Courville
Texas State Bar No. 24007042
S.D. Admissions No. 22958
SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P.
1000 Louisiana, Suite \$100
Houston, Texas 77002
Telephone (713) 651-9366
Facsimile (713) 654-6666
E-mail ssusman@susmangodfrey.com
ccourvil@susmangodfrey.com

MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD
& SCHULMAN L.L.P.
Michael R. Reese
S.D. Admissions No. 206773
Steven G. Schulman
Janine L. Pollack (admitted pro hac vice)
Jerome M. Congress (admitted pro hac vice)
Kim B. Miller (admitted pro hac vice)
One Pennsylvania Plaza
New York, New York 10119-0165
Telephone (212) 594-5300
Facsimile (212) 868-1229

Bernstein Litowitz berger & Grossmann, LLP

Alan Schulman (admitted pro hac vice)
Robert S. Gans (admitted pro hac vice)
Jerald D. Bien-Willner (admitted pro hac vice)
12481 High Bluff Drive, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92130
Telephone (858) 793-0070
Facsimile (858) 793-0323

Co-Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs

Of Counsel:

SCHIFFRIN & BARROWAY, LLP

Marc A. Topaz Richard A. Maniskas Three Bala Plaza East, Suite 400 Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004 Telephone (610) 667-706 Facsimile (610) 667-7056

STULL, STULL & BRODY

Jules Brody
Aaron Brody
6 East 45th Street
New York, New York 10017
Telephone (212) 687-7230
Facsimile (212) 490-2022

WEISS & LURIE

Joseph H. Weiss, Esq. Richard Acocelli 551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1600 New York, New York 10176 Telephone (212) 682-3025 Facsimile (212) 682-3010

LAW OFFICES OF CHARLES J. PIVEN, P.A.

Charles J. Piven
Marshall N. Perkins
The World Trade Center - Baltimore
401 East Pratt Street, Suite 2525
Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Telephone (410) 332-0030
Facsimile (410) 685-1300

HOEFFNER & BILEK

Thomas B. Bilek
Texas State Bar No. 02313525
440 Louisiana, Suite 720
Houston, TX 77002
Telephone (713) 227-7720
Facsimile (713) 227-9404

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 23, 2006, I electronically transmitted the attached document to the Clerk of Court using the ECF System for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following ECF registrants:

Charles S. Kelley

ckelley@mayerbrownrowe.com

MAYER BROWN, ROWE & MAW LLP

700 Louisiana Street, Suite 3600

Houston, TX 77002

Facsimile (713) 224-6410

Counsel for Defendants Robert, H. Graham, Mark H. Williamson, AIM Management Group Inc., INVESCO Funds Group Inc., and AIM Advisors Inc. and the Nominal Defendants

Daniel A. Pollack

dapollack@pollacklawfirm.com

Martin I. Kaminsky

mikaminsky@pollacklawfirm.com; etmcdermott@pollacklawfirm.com;

Edward T. McDermott Anthony Zaccaria

azaccaria@pollacklawfirm.com

POLLACK & KAMINSKY

114 West 47th Street, Suite 1900

New York, N.Y. 10036

Pacsimile (212) 575-6560

Michael K. Oldham

moldham@gibbs-bruns.com

GIBBS & BRUNS, L.L.P.

1100 Louisiana Street, Suite 5300

Houston, TX 77002

Facsimile (713) 750-0903

Counsel for Defendants Robert, H. Graham, Mark H. Williamson, AIM Management Group Inc., INVESCO Funds Group Inc., and AIM Advisors Inc.

Paul D. Flack

pflack@nickenskeeton.com

NICKENS KEETON LAWLESS FARRELL & FLACK LLP

600 Travis Street, Suite 7500

Houston, TX 77002

Facsimile (713) 571-9652

Counsel for Defendants Frank S. Bayley, Bruce L. Crockett, Albert R. Dowden, Edward K. Dunn, Jack M. Fields, Carl Frischling, Prema Mathat-Davis, Lewis F. Pennock, Ruth H. Quigley; Louis S. Sklar; Victor L. Andrews, Ph.D., Bob R. Baker, Lawerence H. Budner, James T. Bunch, Fred A. Deering, Gerald J. Lewis, John W. McIntyre, and Larry Soll, Ph.D.

I hereby certify that on March 23, 2006, served the attached document by U.S. mail on the following, who are not registered participants of the ECF System:

Jeremy Gaston Christopher Richart ijgaston@mayerbrownrowe.com cirichart@mayerbrownrowe.com

MAYER, BROWN, ROWE & MAW LLP

700 Louisiana Street, Suite 3600

Houston, TX 77002

Facsimile (713) 224-6410

Counsel for Defendants Robert, H. Graham, Mark H. Williamson, AIM Management Group Inc., INVESCO Funds Group Inc., and AIM Advisors Inc. and the Nominal Defendants

Jacks C. Nickens jnickens@nickenskeeton.com
NICKENS KEETON LAWLESS FARRELL & FLACK LLP
600 Travis Street, Suite 7500
Houston, TX 77002
Facsimile (713) 571-9652

Counsel for Defendants Frank S. Bayley, Bruce L. Crockett, Albert R. Dowden, Edward K. Dunn, Jack M. Fields, Carl Frischling, Prema Mathat-Davis, Lewis F. Pennock, Ruth H. Quigley; Louis S. Sklar; Victor L. Andrews, Ph.D., Bob R. Baker, Lawerence H. Budner, James T. Bunch, Fred A. Deering, Gerald J. Lewis, John W. McIntyre, and Larry Soll, Ph.D.

s/ Carolyn P. Courville
Carolyn P. Courville

EXHIBIT A

1 of 1 DOCUMENT

IN RE OPPENHEIMER FUNDS FEES LITIGATION; This document relates to: All Actions

04 Civ. 7022 (JSR)

United States district court for the Southern district of New York

2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9882

March 10, 2006, Decided March 13, 2006, Filed

COUNSEL: [*1] For Stephen R. Alexander, Marilyn J. Irey, Richard M. Cross, Setsuko Tiffen, Francisco Tan, Dorothie Spector, Abraham Spector, Hugh Sharkey, Harry Richards, George Muehl, Donald Lopez, Randall Heyward, Delight Erickson, Bradley J. Leshyn, Barbara Picener, Edwin Pennefather, Karol McClintock, George E. Klump, Victoria Ann Hendon, George R. Perry, Plaintiffs: Kim Elaine Levy, Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP, New York, NY.

For Marc D. Grobler, Plaintiff: James Abram Harrod, III, Wolf Popper LLP, New York, NY; Kim Elaine Levy, Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP, New York, NY.

For Oppenheimerfunds, inc., Oppenheimerfunds Services, Oppenheimerfunds Distributor, Inc., Defendants: Otha Maria Rossettle, Samuel A. Gunsburg, William Kennedy Dodds, Dechert, LLP, New York, NY.

For Massachuseus Munal Life Insurance Company, Defendant: John P. Hooper, Robert Novack, Edwards Angell Palmer & Dodge, LLP, New York, NY.

For John V. Murphy, Defendant: Michael S. Doluisio, Dechert LLP, Philadelphia, PA; Gina Marie Rossettia, Samuel A. Gunsburg, William Kennedy Dodds, Dechert, LLP, New York, NY.

For Clayton K Yeutter, Robert G. Galli, Joel W. Mouley, Edward V. Regan, Defendants: [*2] Robert J. Ward, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw, LLP, New York, NY.

For Rober G. Galli, Joel W. Motley, Clayton K Yeutter, Defendants: John Matthew Conlon, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw, LLP, New York, NY.

For Phillip A. Griffiths, Kenneth A. Randall, Edward V. Regan, Russell S. Reynolds, Jr., Donald W. Spiro, James C. Swain, William L. Armstrong, Robert G. Avis, George C. Bowen, Edward L. Cameron, Jon S. Fossel, Sam Preedman, Beverly L. Hamilton, Robert J. Malone, F. William Marshall, Jr., Richard F. Grabish, Benjamin Lipstein, Elizabeth B. Moynihan, Thomas W. Courmey, Paul Y. Clinton, Lacy B. Hermann, Brian Wruble, Ronald J. Abdow, Joseph M. Wikler, Peter L. Wold, Eustis Walcott, Oppenheimer Quest Value Fund, Defendants: John Matthew Coulon, Robert J. Ward, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw, LLP, New York, NY.

For Connie Bechtolt, Katherine P. Feld, Kathleen T Ives, Denis R Molleur, Philip Vottiero, Brian W Wixted, Robert G Zack, Defendants: William Kennedy Dodds, Dechert, LLP, New York, NY.

For Oppenheimer Developing Markets Fund, Oppenheimer International Small Company Fund, Oppenheimer International Growth Fund, Oppenheimer Global Fund, Oppenheimer International Value Fund, Oppenheimer Global Opportunities Fund, Oppenheimer Growth Fund, Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund, Oppenheimer MidCap Fund, Oppenheimer Enterprise Fund, Oppenheimer Discovery Fund, Oppenheimer Enterprise Fund, Oppenheimer Enterprise

penheimer Emerging Growth Fund, Oppenheimer Main Street Fund, Oppenheimer Bquity Fund, Inc., Oppenheimer Main Street SmallCap Fund, Oppenheimer Principle Protected Main Street Fund, Oppenheimer Value Fund, Oppenheimer SmallCap Value Fund, Oppenheimer Quest Oppenheimer Quest Oppenheimer Quest Oppenheimer Quest Capital Value Fund, Oppenheimer Quest Balanced Fund, Oppenheimer Balanced Fund, Oppenheimer Capital Income Fund, Oppenheimer Convertible Securities Fund, Oppenheimer Emerging Technologies Fund, Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund, Oppenheimer Real Asset Fund, Oppenheimer Real Estate Fund, Oppenheimer Disciplined Allocation Fund, Oppenheimer International Bond Fund, Oppenheimer High Yield Fund, Oppenheimer Champion Income Fund, Oppenheimer Strategic Income Fund. Oppenheimer Total Return Bond Fund, Oppenheimer Bond Fund, Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Fund, Oppenheimer U.S. Government Trust, Oppenheimer Limited-Term Government [*4] Fund, Oppenheimer Capital Preservation Fund, Oppenheimer California Municipal Fund, Oppenheimer New Jersey Municipal Fund, Oppenheimer Amt-Free New York Municipals, Oppenheimer Amt-Free Municipals, Oppenheimer Limited-Term Municipal Fund, Oppenheimer Rochester National Municipals, Oppenheimer Pennsylvania Municipal Fund, Oppenheimer Rochester Fund Municipals, Oppenheimer Limited-Term New York Municipal Fund, collectively, the "Oppenheimer Rochester Fund Municipals, Oppenheimer Limited-Term New York Municipal Fund, collectively, the "Oppenheimer Funds", Nominal Defendants: John Matthew Conlon, Robert J. Ward, Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw, LLP, New York, NY.

JUDGES: JED S. RAKOFF, U.S.D.J.

OPINIONBY: JED S. RAKOFF

OPINION:

MEMORANDUM ORDER

JED S. RAKOFF, U.S.D.J.

The plaintiffs in these consolidated cases (and proposed class action) are current and former shareholders in 23 of 51 Oppenheimer mutual funds ("the Funds"), all 51 of which are here named as "nominal defendants." See Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint ("Complaint") PP18-36, 84. n.l Plaintiffs allege, in essence, that a parent corporation (OppenheimerPunds, Inc.), two affiliates (OppenheimerFunds Services and OppenheimerPunds Distributor, Inc.), and a group of trustees, directors, and officers common to the Funds, caused [*5] improper secret payments to be made from the Funds' assets to various brokerage firms in order to induce those firms to market the Funds more aggressively in a manner benefitting the parent and its affiliates at the expense of the Funds. See (d. PP3-4. Plaintiffs also allege that OppenheimerFunds, Inc. and OppenheimerFunds Services (collectively, "Adviser Defendants") inflated their own fees to finance some of these payments and failed to pass onto investors any economies of scale generated by increases in the Funds' assets. Id. PP150, 220. The plaintiffs further allege that these practices breached fiduciary duties owed plaintiffs under the Investment Company Act, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1 et seq., (the "ICA"), the Investment Advisers Act, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-1 et seq. (the "IAA"), and state common law, and unjustly enriched various of the defendants in violation of state law. See Complaint PP1, 203-51. Pending before the Court is defendants' motion to dismiss each of the eight counts of the Complaint.

n) The action was originally assigned to another judge, and was reassigned to the undersigned on November 1, 2005.

[76]

In counts 1, 2, and 4, plaintiffs allege violations of ICA § § 34(b), 36(a), and 48(a), respectively. ICA § 34(b) makes it unlawful to include any affirmative misrepresentation or misleading half-truth in a document filed pursuant to the ICA. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-33(b). ICA § 36(a) authorizes the Securities and Exchange Commission to bring an action against the officers and directors of investment advisory boards for breach of fiduciary duty. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-35(a), ICA § 48(a) makes it unlawful for any person to cause another person to violate the provisions of the ICA. 15 U.S.C. § 80a-47(a).

None of these provisions expressly provides for a private right of action, nor do they contain the kind of "rights-creating language" necessary to imply such a cause of action. See Alexander v. Sandoval, 332 U.S. 275, 288 (2001); Olmsted v. Pruco Lifa Ins. Co., 283 F.3d 429, 433-36 (2d Cir. 2002). Section 36(a) explicitly authorizes an alternative

method of enforcement, see Sandoval, 532 U.S. at 289-90. Moreover, Congress' express provision of a private right of action [*7] to enforce § 36(b) of the ICA (see infits) suggests that it did not intend to create private rights of action under these other provisions. Accordingly, counts 1, 2, and 4 must be dismissed with projudice.

Counts 6 and 7, which allege violations of state common law, must be dismissed because they seek to obtain direct recovery for claims that are, at best, derivative. Under the applicable laws of Massachusetts and Maryland that, the parties agree, govern this issue, a sharcholder who suffers an injury caused by a defendant's misconduct toward the corporation that diminishes the value of the sharcholders' interest may sue only on behalf of the corporation, that is to say, derivatively, and then only if the corporation refuses to sue upon request. Tafflin v. Levitt, 608 A.2d 817, 819-20 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 1992); Pagounts v. Pendleton, 753 N.E.2d 808, 812 (Mass. App. Ct. 2001). Here, the allegation common to these counts is that fees and expenses were charged to the Funds for improper purposes that benefited Oppenheimer and its affiliates. n2 If true, this allegation states a harm directly to the Punds and only derivatively to the plaintiffs. [*8] See Strongo v. Bassini, 282 F.3d 162, 174 (2d Cir. 2002). To hold otherwise simply because the payment of the fees from the Funds' easets results in an immediate adjustment to each shareholder's account or because the amount of the fees varies among different classes of shareholders would accord shareholders the benefit of the corporate from, i.e., limited liability, without the complementary limitation on a shareholder's right to sue directly for injuries to the corporation. Accordingly, counts 6 and 7 must likewise be dismissed. n3

n2 Despite some language in the Complaint arguably suggesting otherwise, plaintiffs acknowledged at oral argument that all such fees were paid out of the Funds' assets. Transcript, 2/17/06, at 42.

......n3 This dismissal must be with projudice, since, for reasons discussed infra, plaintiffs have already shown that they are unable to adequately plead that making a demand on the Funds to sue would be a fluility.

In count 5, plaintiffs do essay a derivative claim, [*9] but they concede that no pre-suit demand to sue was made on the Funds' boards, as required by state law. See, e.g., Werbowsky v. Collomb, 766 A.2d 125, 133-34 (Md. 2001); Harhen v. Brown, 730 N.E.2d 859, 865 (Mass. 2000). n4 Although they allege in conclusory fashion that such a demand would have been futile, see compl. PP194-202, they have failed, even in their Second Amended Complaint, to come forth with the requisite particularized allegations, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.1, showing that the Funds are incapable of independent, disinterested evaluation of these claims. See, e.g., Werbowsky, 766 A.2d at 143-44; Harhen, 730 N.E.2d at 864-66 & n.5. Moreover, at oral argument, plaintiffs conceded that they knew of no additional facts on this score that they could add to the complaint if the Court were to permit them to replead. Transcript, 2/17/06, at 68. Accordingly, count 5 must also be dismissed with prejudice.

n4 For reasons stated infra, the Court need not reach defendants' argument that pleading futility is no longer an option under Massachusetts law. See Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 156D, § 7.42.

(*101

Count 8, which alleges unjust enrichment under state common law, is preempted by the Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act of 1998 (the "SLUSA"), 15 U.S.C. § 78bb(f), which prohibits attempts to re-cast certain federal securities claims as state causes of action. Plaintiffs argue that SLUSA is inapplicable because they are suing as holders of shares in the Funds whereas SLUSA only applies "in connection with the purchase and sale of a covered security." 15 U.S.C. § 77p(b)(2); see also Dabit v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., 395 P.3d 25, 33 (2d Ctr. 2005). But a central allegation of the Complaint is that brokers were bribed to steer unsuspecting investors into the Oppenheimer Funds during the class period, so that the class - defined as "all persons or antities who held shares, units, or like interests in any of the Oppenheimer Funds between August 31, 1999 and March 22, 2004, "compl. P188 — necessarily includes individuals who purchased (as well as held) shares during the class period in reliance on the alleged fraud. Dabit, however, expressly "hold[s] that when the class definition includes [*11] persons with SLUSA-preempted claims and does not permit the court to distinguish any non-preempted subclass, SLUSA requires that the claim be dismissed."

Dabit, 395 F.3d at 47. Although such dismissal may often be without prejudice to repleading, here plaintiffs, though undoubtedly aware of Dabit's requirement, have proved unable even in a Second Amended Complaint to sure this deficiency. Hence, count 8 must also be dismissed with prejudice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

RICHARD TIM BOYCE, Individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, et al.) Civil Action No. 4:04cv2587) Judge Keith P. Hilison
Plaintiff,) <u>Consolidated with Actions:</u>) 04cv2589
V8.) 04cv2802) 04cv2832
AIM MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC., et al.,) 04cv2884) 04cv3030
Defendants.))
Αρηνο	

This Court, having considered the Motion For Leave To Submit Supplemental Authority
In Support Of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motions To Dismiss, finds that it should be
GRANTED in its endrety and hereby ORDERS:

Plaintiffs are hereby granted leave to submit supplemental authority, attached as Exhibit A to the Motion For Leave To Submit Supplemental Authority In Support Of Plaintiffs' Opposition To Defendants' Motions To Dismiss, and Exhibit A is hereby deemed to be submitted as part of Plaintiffs' Opposition To Defendants' Motion To Dismiss.

The Clerk shall enter this Order and provide a copy to all parties.

Dated March _____, 2006.

Keith P. Ellison United States District Judge This leaves count 3, which purports to state a claim under ICA § 36(b) against the Oppenheimer Advisers, and other defendants, for breach of fiduciary duty in inflating their fees so as to provide a slush fund for making some of the illicit payments to brokers. See complaint P220. Although the allegations of the underlying breach are poorly pled, they survive, barely, the minimal pleading requirements of Rule 3(a), Fed. R. Civ. P., see Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A., 534 U.S. 506, 512 (2002). However, under the plain language of the statute, the claim may be brought only against the Adviser Defendants, who were the "recipient(s) of such compensation or payments," 15 U.S.C. § 802-35 (*12) (b)(3), and not against any other defendants, as to whom the count must be dismissed with prejudice. n5

n5 Also, any damages that are eventually recovered must, as plaintiffs acknowledged at oral argument, go to the Funds. See Daily Income Fund, Inc. v. Fox, 464 U.S. 523, 535 n.11 (1984); see also transcript, 2/17/06, at 33.

The Court has considered plaintiffs' other arguments and finds them without merit. Accordingly, the Second Amended Complaint is hereby dismissed with prejudice except for Count 3 to the extent it states a claim against the two Adviser Defendants. Counsel for the plaintiffs and for the Adviser Defendants are directed to jointly telephone Chambers by no later than Wednesday, March 15, 2006 to schedule further proceedings as to count 3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to close this motion (docket numbers 43, 45, 49).

SO ORDERED.

JED S. RAKOFF, U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York

March 10, 2006